

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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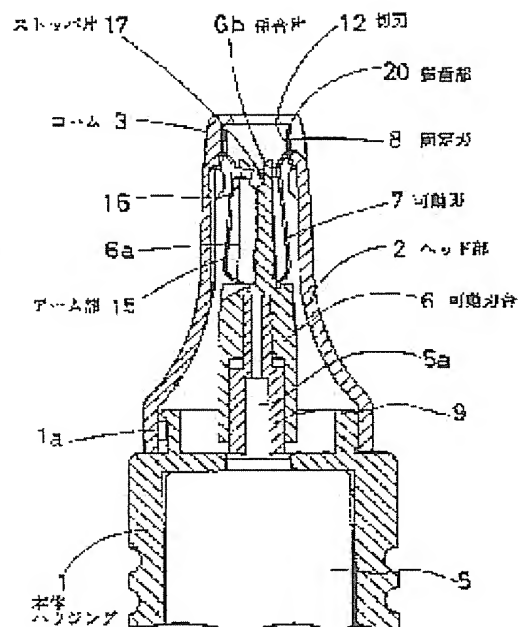
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(54) VIBRISSA CUTTER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a vibrissa cutter which has sharp cutting with contact pressure increased between a stationary blade and a movable blade, enables the movable blade to be easily drew in/out of the inside of the stationary blade, and thereby has no fear that the movable blade and a spring member are deformed.

CONSTITUTION: A stationary blade 8 is provided for the tip end of a head section case 2 freely mounted on/demounted from a main body housing 1, and a movable blade 7 rotating along the inner surface of the stationary blade 8 is provided in the inner side of the stationary blade 8. The movable blade 7 is installed onto a movable blade holder 6. The stationary blade 8 is in a comb teeth shape having blade grooves in the axial direction, and the movable blade 7 elastically energizes its cutting blade 12 toward the inner surface of the stationary blade 8 by its arm section 15 in a U shape. A tip end engaging piece 6b is provided for the movable blade holder 6, a stopper piece 17 is provided for the spring member 15, and the opening of the spring member 15 in the direction directed to the inner surface of the stationary blade 8 is controlled by hanging the stopper piece 17 on the tip end engaging piece 6b.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The stationary knife of the shape of a ctenidium which is established at the tip of the head section which can be freely detached and attached in body housing, is formed in the shape of a cylinder, and has a chip space in shaft orientations, The movable cutting edge which rotates in accordance with the inside of this stationary knife, and the spring member which turns this movable cutting edge to the inside of said stationary knife, and carries out elastic energization, The vobrossa cutter which is equipped with the movable tool post in which said good dynamic blade and said spring member were attached, and is characterized by forming the stopper which regulates the aperture of the direction which tends toward the stationary-knife inside of said spring member at said good dynamic blade base and said spring member.

[Claim 2] The vobrossa cutter according to claim 1 by which a stopper consists of a piece of engagement which protruded at the tip of a movable tool post, and a piece of a stopper which is prepared in a spring member and engages with said piece of engagement.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the vobrossa cutter which cuts the vobrossa prolonged in the nasal cavity.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, what formed the shearing edge in the both ends of the spring member which consists of flat spring bent in the shape of U character, and

constituted the movable cutting edge is known (refer to JP,55-6361,B). The shear head equipped with the cylinder-like stationary knife at the tip is removable to casing, a movable cutting edge takes out and inserts in this stationary knife, removes a shear head, and hair waste can be cleaned now. In this thing, when a movable cutting edge rotates, a spring member is extended according to the centrifugal force concerning a movable cutting edge, a movable cutting edge ****s the inside of a stationary knife, and the vobrossa introduced from the chip space of a stationary knife has come to insert with the shear edge and the movable cutting edge of a stationary knife.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the vobrossa cutter to apply, since the contact pressure of a stationary knife and a movable cutting edge had been obtained with the centrifugal force concerning a shearing edge, the contact pressure of a stationary knife and a movable cutting edge was low, and sharpness was bad. Although what is necessary is to enlarge the aperture of a spring member and just to insert a movable cutting edge in the inside of a stationary knife in the state of a pressure welding, in order to raise the contact pressure of a stationary knife and a movable cutting edge When taking out in what was carried out in this way and inserting a movable cutting edge in a stationary knife in order to detach and attach a shear head from casing since the aperture of a spring member is large, a movable cutting edge -- the inside of a stationary knife -- picking a quarrel -- extraction and insertion -- carrying out -- hard -- moreover -- therefore, when too much force is applied, there is a possibility of a movable cutting edge and a spring member deforming and causing the fall of sharpness.

[0004] The purpose of this invention raises the contact pressure of a stationary knife and a movable cutting edge, it is sharp, and a possibility of extraction and insertion into the stationary knife of a movable cutting edge being performed easily moreover, and making a movable cutting edge and a spring member deforming is offering few vobrossa cutters.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The stationary knife of the shape of a ctenidium which a vobrossa cutter according to claim 1 is formed at the tip of the head section which can be freely detached and attached in body housing in the shape of a cylinder, and has a chip space in shaft orientations is prepared. While arranging in the interior of the head section the movable tool post which attached the movable cutting edge and the spring member and making it rotate a movable cutting edge in accordance with the inside of a stationary knife, a movable cutting edge is turned to the inside of a stationary knife, and elastic energization is carried out by the spring member. Moreover, the stopper which regulates the aperture of the direction which tends toward the stationary-knife inside of a spring member to a movable tool post and a spring member is formed.

[0006] A vobrossa cutter according to claim 2 consists of a piece of engagement to which the stopper protruded at the tip of a movable tool post, and a piece of a stopper which is prepared in a spring member and engages with the piece of engagement in a vobrossa cutter according to claim 1.

[0007]

[Function] Since the stopper which regulates the aperture of the direction which tends toward the stationary-knife inside of a spring member is formed according to the configuration of this invention, there are also few possibilities of a spring member not opening beyond the need, therefore extraction and insertion into the stationary knife of a good dynamic blade being performed easily, and the head section being detached and attached easily, and making a movable cutting edge and a spring member deforming. Moreover, since the aperture of a spring member was regulated by the stopper, when attaching a spring member in a movable tool post, attaching the spring member in the state of compression beforehand, inserting a movable cutting edge into a stationary knife and carrying out the pressure welding of the movable cutting edge to the inside of a stationary knife, high contact pressure can be obtained and it can consider as what has good sharpness.

[0008]

[Example] One example of this invention is explained based on drawing 1 thru/or drawing 6 . As

shown in drawing 2, this vobrossa cutter attaches the head case-like section 2 in the body housing 1, and has formed the tip of the head section 2 in the comb 3 of the shape of a cylinder of an outer diameter which can be inserted in a nasal cavity. 4 is a cap put on the head section 2. The comb 3 is formed with synthetic resin with elasticity with sufficient workability.

[0009] As shown in drawing 1, the head section 2 has fitted into cylinder part 1a of the body housing 1 free [attachment and detachment]. The motor 5 and the cell (not shown) are contained in the body housing 1. The stationary knife 8 was fixed to the inner circumference of a comb 3, and the movable cutting edge 7 which rotates in accordance with the inside of a stationary knife 8 is attached in the movable tool post 6. The movable tool post 6 is attached outside the joint 9 which ****(ed) to driving shaft 5a of a motor 5 free [insertion and detachment], and rotation transfer is carried out by the D form cross-section configuration of a fitting part.

[0010] As shown in drawing 5, a stationary knife 8 is a cylinder-like thing, forms the chip space 11 of a large number in alignment with shaft orientations, and has made it the shape of a ctenidium. As shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4, the ctenidium section 20 of a comb 3 has covered each ctenidium section of a stationary knife 8, and the edge 14 of the chip space 11 of a stationary knife 8 projects slightly in the flute width of the slot between the ctenidium sections 20 of a comb 3. In drawing 3, a is the flute width of a comb 3 and b is the width of face of the chip space 11 of a stationary knife 8.

[0011] The movable cutting edge 7 forms a cutting edge 12 in the both ends of the arm section 15 of U typeface, as shown in drawing 6. The arm section 15 serves as a spring member made into a breadth kitchen, and has obtained the contact pressure of a cutting edge 12 and a stationary knife 8 by turning a cutting edge 12 to the inside of a stationary knife 8 with the elasticity, and carrying out elastic energization. By inserting in shank 6a of the movable tool post 6 (drawing 1) hole 15a prepared in the end face of the arm section 15, put the movable cutting edge 7 on the movable tool post 6, it makes the piece 16 of a drive prepared near the tip of the arm section 15 engage with forked piece of engagement 6b at the tip of shank 6a, and the rotation transfer of it is enabled. You made the piece 17 of a stopper extend further to the piece 16 of a drive, and made it engaged inside piece of engagement 6b, the stopper was constituted from a piece 17 of a stopper, and piece of engagement 6b, and the aperture of the direction which tends toward the stationary-knife inside of the arm section 15 which is a spring member with this stopper is regulated.

[0012] Actuation of the above-mentioned configuration is explained. If a comb 3 is inserted in a nasal cavity, the vobrossa will be introduced into the chip space 11 of a stationary knife 8 from the slot of a comb 3, and will be inserted and cut by the movable cutting edge 7 and stationary knife 8 which are rotated in accordance with the inside of a stationary knife 8. Since the edge 14 used as the cutting edge of the chip space 11 of a stationary knife 8 is slightly projected in the slot of a comb 3, the vobrossa hits certainly and a good sectility is obtained.

[0013] Since the periphery is covered with the comb 3, a stationary knife 8 does not touch the membrane of a nasal cavity, and only a comb 3 touches it. Since the comb 3 is formed with synthetic resin, the smooth feel over membrane is acquired and it does not damage membrane. Although the edge 14 of a stationary knife 8 projects in the slot of a comb 3, since the amounts of protrusions are few, a stationary knife 8 does not touch membrane.

[0014] Since the head section 2 has fitted into cylinder part 1a of the body housing 1 free [attachment and detachment], it can perform cleaning of a stationary knife 8 and the movable cutting edge 7 by sampling the head section 2. In this case, although the movable cutting edge 7 has given the contact pressure to a stationary knife 8 as an aperture kitchen, since it is made to have engaged with the inside of piece of engagement 6b of the movable tool post 6 by the piece 17 of a stopper, the movable cutting edge 7 does not open it beyond the need. Therefore, attachment and detachment of the head section 2 are easy, and there are few possibilities of being easy to perform cleaning and making the movable cutting edge 7 transforming.

[0015] Moreover, since the aperture of the arm section 15 was regulated by the piece 17 of a stopper, and piece of engagement 6b, when attaching the movable cutting edge 7 in the movable tool post 6, attaching the arm section 15 of the movable cutting edge 7 in the state of

compression beforehand, inserting a cutting edge 12 into a stationary knife 8 and carrying out the pressure welding of the cutting edge 12 to the inside of a stationary knife 8, high contact pressure can be obtained and sharpness can be improved.

[0016]

[Effect of the Invention] A spring member does not open beyond the need, therefore extraction and insertion into the stationary knife of a good dynamic blade can be performed easily, the head section can be detached and attached easily, and since the stopper which regulates the aperture of the direction which tends toward the stationary-knife inside of a spring member is formed according to the vobrossa cutter of this invention, a possibility of making a movable cutting edge and a spring member deforming can be lessened. Moreover, since the aperture of a spring member was regulated with the stopper, when attaching a spring member in a movable tool post, attaching the spring member in the state of compression beforehand, inserting a movable cutting edge into a stationary knife and carrying out the pressure welding of the movable cutting edge to the inside of a stationary knife, high contact pressure can be obtained and sharpness can be improved.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the fragmentary sectional view of the vobrossa cutter of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Similarly it is the perspective view of a vobrossa cutter.

[Drawing 3] Similarly it is the part plan of a vobrossa cutter.

[Drawing 4] Similarly it is the expansion front view of the comb part of a vobrossa cutter.

[Drawing 5] Similarly (A) and (B) are the top views and front views of a stationary knife of a vobrossa cutter respectively.

[Drawing 6] (A) Similarly - (C) is the top view, fracture side elevation, and front view of a movable cutting edge of a vobrossa cutter respectively.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Body Housing
- 2 Head Section
- 3 Comb
- 6 Movable Tool Post
- 6b The piece of engagement
- 7 Movable Cutting Edge
- 8 Stationary Knife
- 11 Chip Space
- 12 Cutting Edge
- 15 Arm Section
- 17 Piece of Stopper

20 Ctenidium Section

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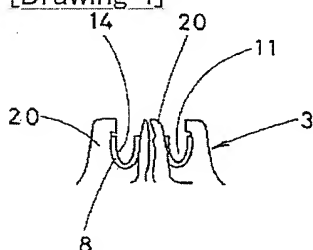
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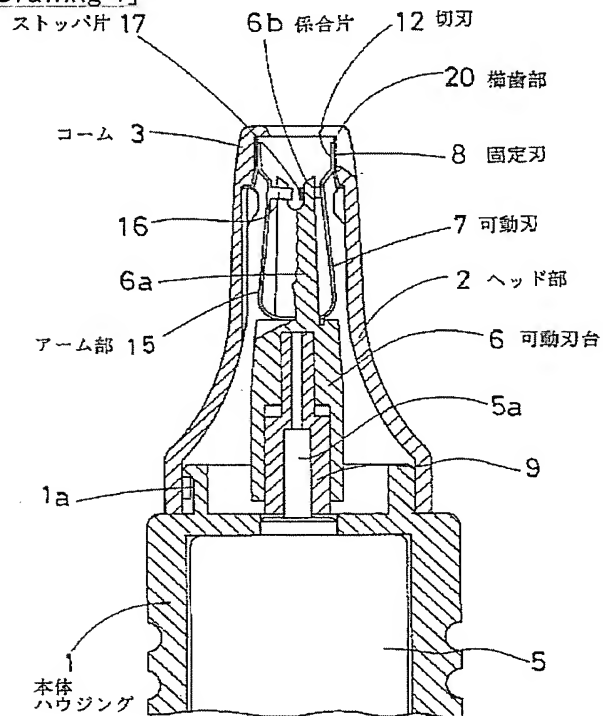
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DRAWINGS

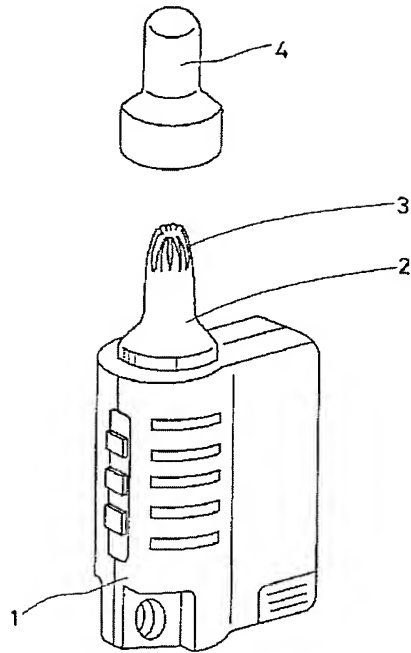
[Drawing 4]



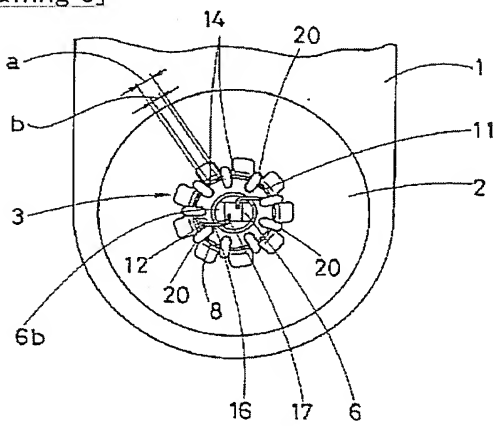
[Drawing 1]



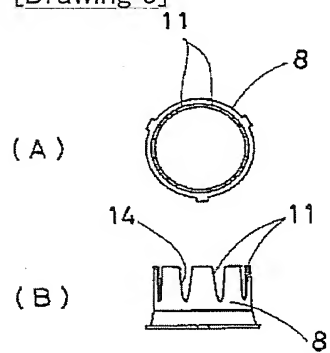
[Drawing 2]



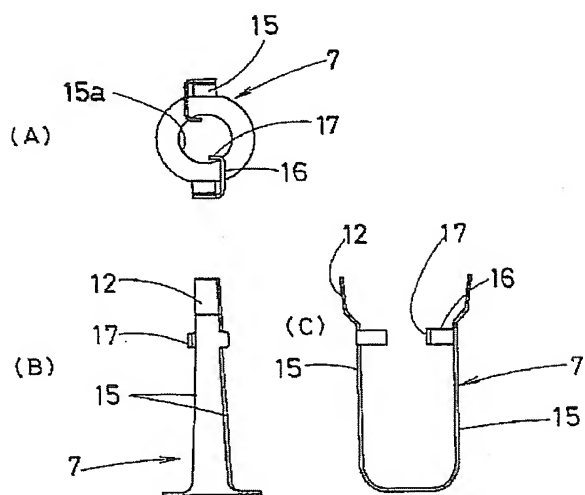
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]

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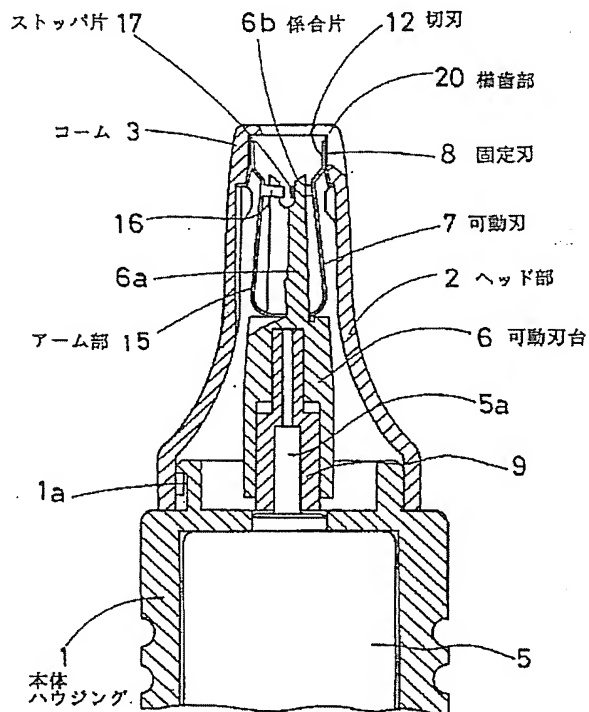
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(54) 【発明の名称】 鼻毛カッター

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 固定刃と可動刃との接触圧を高めて切れ味がよく、しかも可動刃の固定刃内への抜き差しが容易にできて、可動刃やばね部材を変形させるおそれが少ない鼻毛カッターを提供する。

【構成】 本体ハウジング１に着脱自在なヘッド部ケース２の先端に円筒状の固定刃８を設け、固定刃８の内面に沿って回転する可動刃２を固定刃８の内側に設けている。可動刃７は可動刃台６に取り付けている。固定刃８は、軸方向に刃溝を有する櫛歯状である。可動刃７は、切刃１２を弾性を有するＵ字形のアーム部１５により固定刃８の内面に向けて弾性付勢している。可動刃台６に先端係合片６ｂを設け、ばね部材１５にストッパ片１７を設け、ストッパ片１７を先端係合片６ｂに引っ掛けることにより、ばね部材１５の固定刃８の内面に向かう方向の開きを規制している。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 本体ハウジングに着脱自在なヘッド部の先端に設けられ円筒状に形成されて軸方向に刃溝を有する櫛歯状の固定刃と、この固定刃の内面に沿って回転する可動刃と、この可動刃を前記固定刃の内面に向けて弾性付勢するばね部材と、前記可動刃および前記ばね部材が取り付けられた可動刃台とを備え、前記可動刃台および前記ばね部材に前記ばね部材の固定刃内面に向かう方向の開きを規制するストッパを設けたことを特徴とする鼻毛カッター。

【請求項 2】 ストッパが、可動刃台の先端に突設された係合片と、ばね部材に設けられて前記係合片に係合するストッパ片とからなる請求項 1 記載の鼻毛カッター。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 この発明は、鼻腔の中に延びた鼻毛をカットする鼻毛カッターに関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来、U 字状に曲げられた板ばねからなるばね部材の両端に剪断刃を形成して可動刃を構成したものが知られている（特公昭 55-6361 号参照）。先端に円筒状の固定刃を備えた剪断ヘッドがケーシングに着脱可能で、可動刃がこの固定刃内に抜き差しされるようになっており、剪断ヘッドを取り外して毛屑の掃除を行えるようになってい

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 係る鼻毛カッターにおいては、固定刃と可動刃との接触圧を剪断刃にかかる遠心力で得ているために、固定刃と可動刃との接触圧が低く、切れ味が悪いものであった。固定刃と可動刃との接触圧を上げるためには、ばね部材の開きを大きくして、可動刃を固定刃の内面に圧接状態で挿入すればよいものであるが、このようにしたもので、ばね部材の開きが大きいと、剪断ヘッドをケーシングから着脱するために可動刃を固定刃内に抜き差しする時、可動刃が固定刃の内面につかかって抜き差しがしづらく、またそのために過度の力が加えられると、可動刃やばね部材が変形して切れ味の低下を招くおそれがある。

【0004】 この発明の目的は、固定刃と可動刃との接触圧を高めて切れ味がよく、しかも可動刃の固定刃内への抜き差しが容易にできて、可動刃やばね部材を変形させるおそれが少ない鼻毛カッターを提供することである。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】 請求項 1 記載の鼻毛カッターは、本体ハウジングに着脱自在なヘッド部の先端に

円筒状に形成されて軸方向に刃溝を有する櫛歯状の固定刃を設け、可動刃およびばね部材を取り付けた可動刃台をヘッド部の内部に配設して固定刃の内面に沿って可動刃を回転させるようにするとともに、可動刃を固定刃の内面に向けてばね部材により弾性付勢している。また、可動刃台およびばね部材にばね部材の固定刃内面に向かう方向の開きを規制するストッパを設けている。

【0006】 請求項 2 記載の鼻毛カッターは、請求項 1 記載の鼻毛カッターにおいて、ストッパが、可動刃台の先端に突設された係合片と、ばね部材に設けられて係合片に係合するストッパ片とからなる。

【0007】

【作用】 この発明の構成によれば、ばね部材の固定刃内面に向かう方向の開きを規制するストッパを設けているので、ばね部材が必要以上に開くことがなく、そのため可動刃の固定刃内への抜き差しが容易にできて、ヘッド部の着脱が容易に行え、可動刃やばね部材を変形させるおそれも少ないものである。また、ストッパによってばね部材の開きが規制されるため、ばね部材を可動刃台に取り付ける時に予めばね部材を圧縮状態で取り付けておけば、可動刃を固定刃内に挿入して可動刃を固定刃の内面に圧接させた時に、高い圧接圧を得ることができ、切れ味のよいものとすることができる。

【0008】

【実施例】 この発明の一実施例を図 1 ないし図 6 に基づいて説明する。この鼻毛カッターは、図 2 に示すように、本体ハウジング 1 にケース状のヘッド部 2 を取り付け、ヘッド部 2 の先端を、鼻腔に挿入可能な外径の円筒状のコーム 3 に形成してある。4 はヘッド部 2 に被せるキャップである。コーム 3 は、加工性の良い弾性のある合成樹脂で形成してある。

【0009】 図 1 に示すように、ヘッド部 2 は本体ハウジング 1 の筒部 1a に着脱自在に嵌合している。本体ハウジング 1 内にはモータ 5 と電池（図示せず）とが収納してある。固定刃 8 はコーム 3 の内周に固定し、固定刃 8 の内面に沿って回転する可動刃 7 を可動刃台 6 に取り付けている。可動刃台 6 は、モータ 5 の駆動軸 5a に圧嵌した継手 9 に挿脱自在に外嵌し、嵌合部分の D 形断面形状により回転伝達される。

【0010】 固定刃 8 は、図 5 に示すように、円筒状のものであり、軸方向に沿う多数の刃溝 11 を形成して櫛歯状としてある。図 3 および図 4 に示すように、コーム 3 の櫛歯部 20 は固定刃 8 の各櫛歯部を覆っており、固定刃 8 の刃溝 11 の縁部 14 は、コーム 3 の櫛歯部 20 間の溝部の溝幅内に僅かに突出する。図 3 において、a はコーム 3 の溝幅、b は固定刃 8 の刃溝 11 の幅である。

【0011】 可動刃 7 は、図 6 に示すように、U 字形のアーム部 15 の両端に切刃 12 を設けたものである。アーム部 15 は広がり勝手とするばね部材となっており、

その弾性により切刃 1 2 を固定刃 8 の内面に向けて弾性付勢することにより、切刃 1 2 と固定刃 8 との接触圧を得るようにしてある。可動刃 7 は、アーム部 1 5 の基端に設けた孔 1 5 a を可動刃台 6 (図 1) の軸部 6 a に嵌めることにより可動刃台 6 に載せ、アーム部 1 5 の先端近傍に設けた駆動片 1 6 を軸部 6 a の先端の二またの係合片 6 b に係合させて回転伝達可能としてある。駆動片 1 6 にはさらにストッパ片 1 7 を延出させ、係合片 6 b の内側に係合させてあり、ストッパ片 1 7 と係合片 6 b とでストッパを構成し、このストッパによりばね部材であるアーム部 1 5 の固定刃内面に向かう方向の開きを規制している。

【0012】上記構成の動作を説明する。コーム 3 を鼻腔に挿入すると、鼻毛がコーム 3 の溝部から固定刃 8 の刃溝 1 1 に導入され、固定刃 8 の内面に沿って回転する可動刃 7 と固定刃 8 とで挟まれて切断される。固定刃 8 の刃溝 1 1 の切刃となる縁部 1 4 は、コーム 3 の溝部内に僅かに突出しているため、鼻毛が確実に当たり、良好な切断性が得られる。

【0013】固定刃 8 はコーム 3 で外周が覆われているため、鼻腔の粘膜に触れることがなく、コーム 3 のみが触れる。コーム 3 は合成樹脂で形成されているため、粘膜に対する滑らかな感触が得られ、また粘膜を傷つけることがない。固定刃 8 の縁部 1 4 がコーム 3 の溝部内に突出するが、突出量は僅かであるので、固定刃 8 が粘膜に触れることがない。

【0014】ヘッド部 2 は、本体ハウジング 1 の筒部 1 a に着脱自在に嵌合しているため、ヘッド部 2 を抜き取ることにより、固定刃 8 および可動刃 7 の掃除が行える。この場合に、可動刃 7 は開き勝手として固定刃 8 に対する接触圧を与えるようにしてあるが、ストッパ片 1 7 で可動刃台 6 の係合片 6 b の内面に係合させてあるので、必要以上に可動刃 7 が開くことがない。そのためヘッド部 2 の着脱が容易であり、掃除が行い易く、また可動刃 7 を変形させるおそれが少ない。

【0015】また、ストッパ片 1 7 と係合片 6 b とによってアーム部 1 5 の開きを規制しているため、可動刃 7 を可動刃台 6 に取り付ける時に予め可動刃 7 のアーム部 1 5 を圧縮状態で取り付けておけば、切刃 1 2 を固定刃*

* 8 内に挿入して切刃 1 2 を固定刃 8 の内面に圧接させた時に、高い圧接力を得ることができ、切れ味を良くすることができる。

【0016】

【発明の効果】この発明の鼻毛カッターによれば、ばね部材の固定刃内面に向かう方向の開きを規制するストッパを設けているので、ばね部材が必要以上に開くことがなく、そのため可動刃の固定刃内への抜き差しが容易にできて、ヘッド部の着脱が容易に行え、可動刃やばね部材を変形させるおそれを少なくできる。また、ストッパによってばね部材の開きを規制しているため、ばね部材を可動刃台に取り付ける時に予めばね部材を圧縮状態で取り付けておけば、可動刃を固定刃内に挿入して可動刃を固定刃の内面に圧接させた時に、高い圧接力を得ることができ、切れ味を良くすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】この発明の一実施例の鼻毛カッターの部分断面図である。

【図 2】同じく鼻毛カッターの斜視図である。

【図 3】同じく鼻毛カッターの部分平面図である。

【図 4】同じく鼻毛カッターのコーム部分の拡大正面図である。

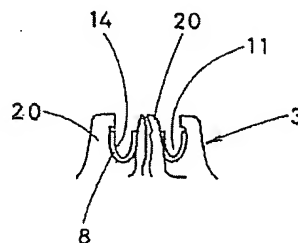
【図 5】(A), (B) は各々同じく鼻毛カッターの固定刃の平面図および正面図である。

【図 6】(A) ~ (C) は各々同じく鼻毛カッターの可動刃の平面図、破断側面図および正面図である。

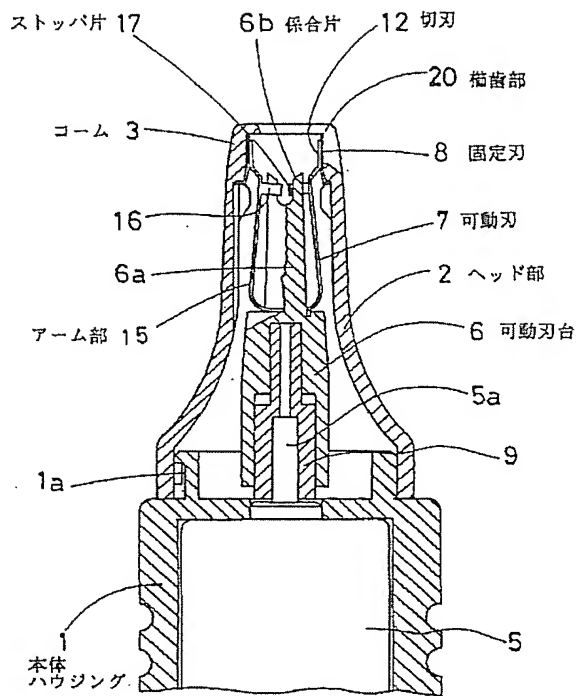
【符号の説明】

- | | |
|-----|---------|
| 1 | 本体ハウジング |
| 2 | ヘッド部 |
| 3 | コーム |
| 6 | 可動刃台 |
| 6 b | 係合片 |
| 7 | 可動刃 |
| 8 | 固定刃 |
| 1 1 | 刃溝 |
| 1 2 | 切刃 |
| 1 5 | アーム部 |
| 1 7 | ストッパ片 |
| 2 0 | 櫛歯部 |

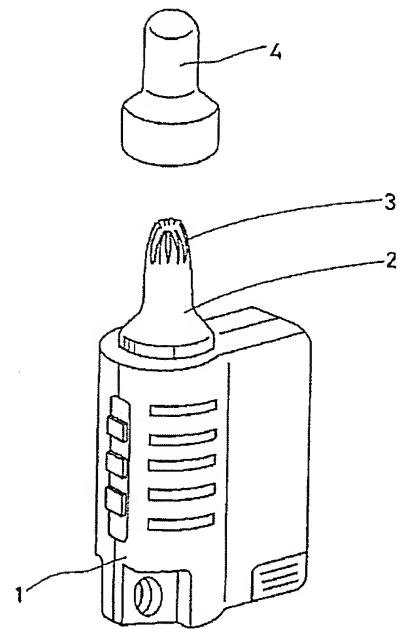
40
【図 4】



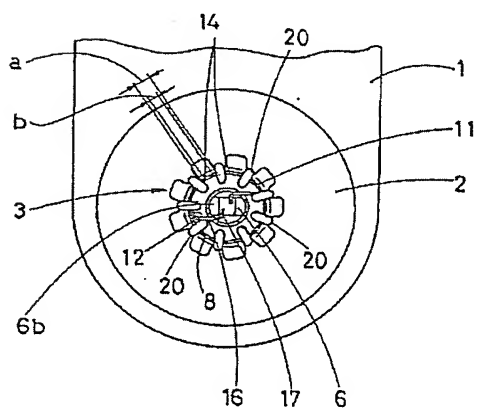
【図 1】



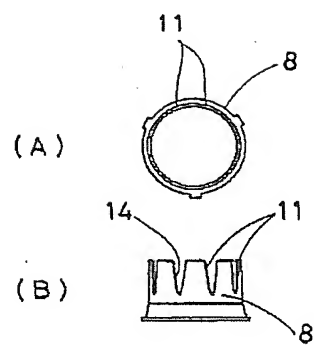
【図 2】



【図 3】



【図 5】



【図 6】

